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# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

# LATIN AMERICA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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MATERIALS ON NONALINED COORDINATING BUREAU MEETING

Final Document Approved

FL221822Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 May 78 FL

[Text] The sixth ministerial-level meeting of the nonalined movement has ended its sessions with a final communique that recounts the aspects discussed during the deliberations by the participating delegates. Those meeting, more than 150 delegates from 42 countries, have approved the final document by consensus.

In summing up the meeting, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca stated that the communique will play a constructive and proper influence in future deliberations. He said that those who have worked against the movement and hoped for its failure have suffered a defeat because the decisions we have adopted continue to respond to the interests of our peoples.

Afghan Foreign Minister's Address

JN221747Y Kabul in Arabic to the Arab World 1000 GMT 22 May 78 JN

[Text of speech by Afghan Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin at 19 May plenary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of nonalined states in Havana--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] I am proud to represent a newly established democratic republic at this great meeting. This republic has been established in accordance with the aspirations of our free and freedom-loving people.

Mr President, in my capacity as the envoy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and a member of the Revolutionary Council in my country, I am pleased to convey, through you, the warm greetings of the DRA president and chairman of the Revolutionary Council to President Castro, the great Cuban revolutionary leader, and to the Cuban people and government. There is a similarity between the friendly Afghan and Cuban peoples. They both enjoy a glorious past and a historic struggle against international and reactionary (?forces)--a struggle which constituted significant factors for liberation.

Please allow me to express on behalf of the Afghan people my appreciation for the warm reception and hospitality accorded us here. I also wish to praise the well-designed procedures for convening this session despite the limits imposed by time.

The DRA has proclaimed its adherence to the policy of positive nonalinement. I want to (?point out) once again the (?policy) and objectives of nonalinement with the aim of achieving peaceful coexistence and friendship with everybody. We believe in freedom--freedom for the peoples of all countries so that they can determine their future in freedom and freedom from any kind of foreign intervention. Furthermore, we firmly believe in human dignity, irrespective of race, color or ideology, and in the right to a prosperous life. Honoring the provisions of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and of the UN Charter constitutes one of the (?pillars) of the foreign policy of the DRA.

Our foreign policy toward our neighboring countries is based on friendship and cooperation and [words indistinct] with Pakistan through a just solution of (?the only political dispute) between the two countries by achieving the rights and aspiration of [words indistinct].

Mr President, (?great movements) enjoy common thoughts which can contribute to the efforts that are being exerted to find a just and lasting solution to our acute problems. [Words indistinct] the forces of imperialism and the language of the use of force are still dominating certain parts of the world, causing instability, dispute, pressure, injustice and [passage indistinct].

Mr President, the peril menacing peace in the Middle East must not be (?avoided). Israel's aggressions against the sovereignty and independence of the Arab countries, including Lebanon--which is an independent state--cannot be tolerated by any peace-loving country in the world. The DRA believes resolutely that Israel should withdraw completely from all occupied Arab territories and respect the legitimate rights of the Palestinian People under their representative--the PLO--and [words indistinct] which constitute the basic factor for a just and peaceful solution in the Middle East. The Arab countries whose territories are occupied by Israel and the Palestinian people should be given every means of support and possible assistance by the nonalined countries and other peace-loving countries to enable them to reach this goal.

Mr President, we, the nonalined countries, well realize that the dispute will continue to exist so long as the colonialists and [word indistinct] the masters and slaves and the tyrants and the oppressed continue to exist. Imperialism, old colonialism, racism and racial discrimination are still effective in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Despite the fact that the struggle of the southern African people is escalating day after day for sake of freedom and against racist regimes and racial minorities in South Africa and Rhodesia, the conditions in Africa continue to worsen. The continuation of these racial regimes cannot last without overt and covert international support. In this regard, we openly support [words indistinct] as a (?faithful) representative of the Namibian people. We, the nonalined countries, must exert the necessary efforts to achieve and implement [words indistinct] and economic aid to southern Africa. We must continue our efforts to improve the base of support and cooperation existing among all the [word indistinct] potentials and to end the remnants of imperialism from the world.

Mr President, [words indistinct] any kind of strategy which we might draw up for peace in the world must include complete and general disarmament. Humanity must be saved from the danger resulting from the (?threat) of mass destruction weapons and [words indistinct]. We are concerned with the proliferation of the atomic weapons. We hope that the forthcoming session of the United Nations will pay attention to the countries' duties in this regard in accordance with the provisions of the (?nuclear nonproliferation) treaty of with the aim of achieving complete and general disarmament.

Mr President, another topic related to the issue of disarmament is the military bases in the foreign countries. A number of countries have significant strategic locations, a matter which makes them the object of the desires of the imperialist experts [words indistinct] and to look for military bases and [words indistinct]. Therefore, strenuous efforts should be exerted in order to abort the endeavors of those countries which are trying to set up such bases and to wipe out all the (?other) bases.

Nguyen Van Hieu Speech

For a VNA report on the 19 May address to the sixth conference of the Coordinating Bureau by Vietnamese delegate Nguyen Van Hieu, see the Vietnam section of the 23 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

ARGENTINA AGREES TO TRIPARTITE TALKS ON PARANA RIVER

PY222339Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2236 GMT 22 May 78 PY

[Text] The Brazilian Foreign Ministry reported today that Argentina has accepted the Brazilian invitation to participate, with Paraguay, in a tripartite meeting at the ministerial level at the beginning of June. This opens the way to setting a firm date for the meeting.

This ministers meeting, to study exhaustively the problem of coordinating the Corpus and Itaipu dams on the Parana River, now has two proposed dates, submitted by Argentina in a document presented [to the Brazilian Government] by Argentine Ambassador Oscar Camillion.

The spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry said the aide-memoire submitted by the Argentine ambassador contains several ideas regarding certain points of the proposal made by Brazil during the last tripartite meeting in Asuncion.

Questioned by reporters, the Argentine ambassador indicated that the memorandum facilitates work on concluding a definite agreement between the three countries concerning this problem. Nevertheless, he added that he did not know if a definite agreement would be reached at the beginning of June in Brasilia, although the process is tending to evolve, he said.

Observers believe that if the principle of a meeting of the three foreign ministries has been accepted, it is because a basic agreement has been reached regarding the subject of discussion among the three countries for the last 2 years.

ANDEAN COUNTRIES TAKE ACTION AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING

PA220011Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2140 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 20 May (AFP)--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru have agreed to increase their joint activities against drug trafficking. This was decided last night at a meeting of their drug enforcement police in this capital.

At the meeting they agreed to begin common efforts today to achieve better control of drug trafficking in their border areas. Lima was chosen as headquarters for future meetings on the same subject.

The police forces from the four countries also decided that Lima will be the location for meetings and the exchange of information concerning the progress of action against drug traffickers.

They suggested the establishment in each of these countries of drug rehabilitation centers and the implementation of public education programs.

After mentioning the fact that drug trafficking had increased considerably in Bolivia, Peru and Colombia, they suggested that a specialist in the field of drug traffick repression be appointed in each of their respective embassies.

Observers from the U.S. narcotics department, who offered their country's complete cooperation in the repression of drug trafficking, were present at the meeting.

MASSERA CALLS FOR FINAL VICTORY OVER SUBVERSION

PY222010Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1400 GMT 22 May 78 PY

[Excerpts] Resistencia, 22 May--"Because of their crimes against the fatherland, subversives must be eradicated forever. Final victory over subversion and terrorism, which will be achieved very soon, is the essential requirement for the restoration of Argentina." This statement issued by Navy Commander Emilio Eduardo Massera is published in today's edition of the local newspaper EL TERRITORIO.

Massera added: "Let everybody know that without peace we will not have a prosperous future. But we will not have peace without a definitive victory, a victory without hesitation or compromise. Whoever does not understand this will be left out in the future."

Asked about the role of Argentine youth in the national reorganization, he said that it is very important. We must organize the fatherland with them because it is for their benefit."

Asked what message he would give Argentine youth, as a member of the military junta and as commander of the navy, he answered: "I would tell them that they should struggle for life and freedom and have faith in themselves, since it is this faith which will save them from falling into the pitfalls of those who struggle for death and slavery. I would tell them to look at their country and, instead of asking what their country can do for them, ask what they can do for their country."

MONTES DESCRIBES MEASURES TAKEN TO CONVEY NATION'S IMAGE

PY221628Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 22 May 78 PY

[Text] Vice Adm Oscar Antonio Montes, minister of foreign relations and worship, last night spoke about government efforts to counteract the campaign to discredit Argentina waged by international terrorist groups abroad. Among the subjects he discussed was the invitation made to foreign VIP's to visit Argentina so that they can later report to their own countries the truth about what they really saw.

Foreign Minister Montes made these remarks during a television program broadcast last night by a metropolitan station. First, he stated that this campaign was organized and financed by subversive groups representing international terrorism. He added that the methods used are the same ones used by these groups throughout the world and are based on the indiscriminate use of mass communications media--especially in those countries which have taken part in the campaign to discredit Argentina's image.

Admiral Montes added that Argentina's real situation is otherwise--a stable society with strong family units, where liberties can be exercised within the society. Later on he said that the distorted view is the result of pressures exercised on certain governments by certain groups whose infuence is so great that it greatly affects international relations. He said that Argentina's structure, government and people are relatively unknown in Western Europe. This makes it must easier for lies concerning Argentina to be believed. He added that these untruthful reports are disseminated by the press, for reasons which they do not want to recognize. As a result, he emphasized, a totally distorted image of Argentina has been created.

With regard to the measures taken to counteract this campaign, he reported that the Foreign Ministry began in October 1977 to publish a daily bulletin with Argentine news which is distributed through its embassies abroad to newsmen, the media, artists, scientists, etc.

He added that our diplomatic delegations have been supplied with videotapes so that they will be able to project Argentina's true image. At the same time, they are able to record programs broadcast abroad which distort the Argentine image, so that appropriate measures can be taken. This allows us to adopt some type of moral punishment for those who conduct such campaigns and breed violence, as well as those who distort the image of their own country abroad.

Admiral Montes then spoke about the establishment of a publicity center in Paris by the Foreign Ministry in order to coordinate efforts to restore Argentina's image within Western Europe. The center sponsors visits by Argentine journalists to Europe and vice versa--that is, visits by foreign journalists to Argentina--and distributes video cassettes of Argentine news reports on schools and scientific and technical centers.

All this is slowly helping change our image abroad, the foreign minister added. I say that it is helping because even all our efforts will still not be enough. We should try to do more and more. He said that the first phases of the program have already been completed and that they will continue without interruption because Argentina is the most important concern of the federal government.

Admiral Montes reiterated that government actions are not enough. The whole country, through its scientists, technicians, businessmen and journalists, should project abroad the real image of the situation in which we are now living. When traveling abroad, every Argentine should fulfill his duty of reporting on how we live in Argentina and how the Argentine family works for his country, so that the distorted image will give way to the real one.

Finally, Montes announced that the Foreign Ministry would be happy to receive all the help which a common citizen can offer in this respect. He added that ideas and opinions should be transmitted to the General Press Secretariat for consideration.

SECOND BEAGLE CHANNEL COMMISSION TO MEET 23 MAY

PY200128Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 19 May 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May--The Foreign Ministry reported tonight that the second Chilean-Argentine commission charged with finding a final solution to the border problem at the southern tip of the continent will meet on Tuesday in this capital.

It was not indicated the place where the meeting will be held. This commission was created by the Puerto Montt agreement, signed by Presidents Videla and Pinochet on 20 February 1978.

The Argentine delegation will be headed by Brig Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo (ret), who will be assisted by Ministers Plenipotentiary Mario Izaguirre and Hortensia Gutierrez Posse, Capt Robert Day, Col Francisoc Arnau, Col Roberto Terrile, Col Jose Gutierrez and Drs Susana Ruiz Berrutbi and Federico Mirre.

The Chilean delegation, which will arrive in this capital on Monday, will be headed by Prof Francisco Orrego Vicuna, who will come as ambassador on special mission, and will be accompanied by Gens Luis Ramirez and Guillermo Kaempfer, Capt Guillermo Guesalaga, Prof Ricardo Rivadeneira, Ministers Councillors German Carrasco and Carlos Bustos, and Councillors Patricio Dozo and Marcelo Radilla.

Montes on Southern Regions

PY190324Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1355 GMT 18 May 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 May--Foreign Minister Vice Adm Oscar Antonio Montes expressed his hope that the Argentine-Chilean talks seeking a definite solution to the southern border dispute "will be concluded successfully if both countries attend them with a negotiating spirit," and added that the Argentine delegation will do just that.

In a report published in today's edition of CONFIRMADO magazine, Admiral Montes also discussed other issues concerning Argentine foreign relations, such as negotiation on coordinating interests with Brazil and Paraguay for exploitation of the Parana River's hydroelectric resources. With respect to this, he said that the next meeting of the three countries' foreign ministers to discuss the issue "could take place during the first or second week of June," once the necessary exchange of information among the three countries is completed.

With regard to the Argentine stand on Antarctic sovereignty, the foreign minister said that "in opposition to those countries which seek to internationalize the region, Argentina upholds its concept of sovereignty on the basis of its long history in Antarctica, which began with the occupation of the Orcadas Islands in 1904."

FOREIGN MINISTER TO LEAVE FOR UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

PY221507Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1440 GMT 22 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 May--Foreign Minister Vice Adm Oscar Antonio Montes will leave for new York late tomorrow afternoon to attend the UN conference on disarmament.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ TO MEET TREASURY SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL IN MEXICO

PY210045Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0015 GMT 21 May 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz left tonight for Mexico, where he will attend an important meeting of bankers and meet with David Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger and Michael Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of the treasury, on a panel of speakers. He may meet with Michael Blumenthal next week.

The bankers, all of them from private enterprise, will meet in Mexico to discuss, among other subjects, the general situation of (?international) financial markets.

The economy minister will later leave for the PRC. This visit is given particular importance in view of the recent executive branch decision to approve the trade agreement signed in Buenos Aires on 2 February 1978.

It was reported that this agreement will help open trade negotiations for imports and exports of merchandise produced by the two countries.

Martinez de Hoz left at 1945 from Ezeiza International Airport accompanied by an entourage.

PETITIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS SUBMITTED TO VIDELA

PY191752Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1309 GMT 19 May 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May--It was reported here today that petitions to enforce respect for human rights have been submitted to General Videla.

The petitions are signed by 17,000 persons and were drawn up by an organization called Relatives of Persons Arrested or Missing for Political Reasons.

The first petition requests information on the whereabouts of persons who have disappeared, while the other requests the freedom of persons who have been arrested without charge or trial and the granting of the option to leave the country in accordance with the Argentine constitution, whose provisions are not being fulfilled, according to the petition.

Still another petition demands a trial in accordance with the constitution and the laws for those political prisoners who have been charged or are being tried. The fourth petition demands the immediate discontinuation of illegal repressive actions which are still being carried out and which give rise to this petition.

BRIEFS

MUST, WINE EXPORTS--Buenos Aires, 9 May--The loading of 1.8 million liters of wine began today in the port of this city. This shipment is consigned to the Soviet Union. It was also announced today that this month 3.9 million liters of wine will be exported to Spain, 1,000 tons of concentrated must to England and 150 tons of must to Bolivia. It was also reported that important shipments of wine and concentrates must will be sent to the Soviet Union and Venezuela next month. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0128 GMT 10 May 78 PY]

GOLD SMUGGLERS ARRESTED--Buenos Aires, 9 May--The court has ordered preventive imprisonment of Salomon Said, Esther Lipski de Said, Meximo Lipski, Alejandro Antic, Nissim Halegua, Daniel Rybka, Lazaro Rybka, Benjamin Sorvile, Ricardo Alfredo Tomaszenwsky, Guillermo Wofchuk, Julio Guillermo Olive, Hugo Miguel Solivella, Pinchos Walter, and Bela Rosa de Walter, all of whom are members of an international gold smuggling ring and are accused of having harmed the economy of the nation to the amount of $40 million. The smugglers were purchasing gold and silver in Argentina and smuggling it into Brazil. They were being financed by Jaime Koen, who is currently a fugitive from justice. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 May 78 PY]

COMMERCIAL DELEGATION FROM TAIWAN--A commercial delegation from the Republic of China arrived in Argentina yesterday. The principal purpose of the visit is to promote bilateral trade. The visitors plan to remain in Buenos Aires for 3 days to meet with authorities in the trade field. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 May 78 PY]

BANZER DISCUSSES MILITARY ROLE IN ELECTIONS

PY192355Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 16 May 78 p 11 PY

[Text] The armed forces may govern the country only temporarily to overcome a national crisis or to fill a political vacuum. This was the answer President Hugo Banzer gave journalists during the Bolivian television program "Face the Nation," which was broadcast last Sunday. It was announced that the program would present the presidential candidates. The first to be interviewed on the program was President Banzer, who, as he stated, declined to be a candidate and govern the country until 1980.

General Banzer discussed the foreign debt, noting that the Finance and Planning and Coordination ministries published a document giving details about the foreign debt, how it was contracted and the use made of the credits. The president said he respects human rights. He added that by not paying just prices for raw materials, subduing nations through the payment of minimum prices for resources, and keeping a nation land-locked are also ways of violating human rights.

Regarding corruption, Banzer said that this was common in all countries and that in the case of Bolivia there are only rumors but no specific charges. He added that if a case is proven the persons involved would go to jail.

He categorically denied that there are disagreements between himself and Gen Juan Pereda Asbun. Banzer added that the rumors circulating in this regard are false. He said that these rumors are spread "with the specific purpose" of creating divisions.

In this regard Banzer also discussed another very important issue: the presentation of military candidacies which could endanger the unity of the armed forces. The president said that the armed forces "have matured." He said that when he was a noncommissioned officer and was appointed to the mines, "but not during the repression periods," the military saw the influence of money in government. He noted that the present military officers belong to another era, with a new mentality and a "political maturity which many politicians do not understand."

Banzer said that "there are people who believe that by seeking military candidates the armed forces will be divided, but it is a fact that armed forces have power," and this is something which cannot be denied. He added that the members of the armed forces, at all levels, are ready to fight to maintain the unity of the institution, and added that the proliferation of military candidates will not destroy this unity.

General Banzer stated that the members of the armed forces have shown their support for General Pereda as a person and as a candidate but that the armed forces have not proclaimed him candidate. He added that the members of the armed forces can vote freely for their favorite candidate and that by so doing they are not endangering whatsoever the unity of the armed forces.

The president added that his government is making every effort to hold the elections on the scheduled date, 9 July. He admitted that there are some abuses but he said: "I pray to God that there will be no factors altering national life because this undoubtedly will not be the proper atmosphere in which to hold an event of this nature."

He said that the Bolivian people must understand that this democratic event must be carried out under the best possible conditions.

He added: "Personally, I have a commitment with the people and I will never take advantage of them. On the contrary, I will always serve the people from whatever post I may be holding."

Banzer noted that the role of the armed forces is established in the national constitution.

He added: "There are circumstances when the armed forces are compelled to assume a role which is not specified in the constitution. Whenever the armed forces assume power, it has to be for a limited time because the objective of its assuming power is to overcome a crisis or to fill a political vacuum since these are vacuums which cannot be filled by sports institutions or religious institutions. It has to be an institution which is identified with the nation, a permanent institution which guards the nation."

Discussing the possibility of a crisis in the country and the impossibility of achieving solutions to structural problems, General Banzer said that "then, the people may resort to their armed forces, which will do everything possible to overcome the crisis."

BANZER ADDRESSES ROLE OF MILITARY IN GOVERNMENT

PY212348Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1705 GMT 21 May 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 21 May--Bolivian President Gen Hugo Banzer is of the opinion that the Bolivian people "have been immunized" after various irregular political processes and that they also have the maturity to vote.

This statement is contained in an interview which the Bolivian president granted to the Brazilian newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in La Paz and published in today's edition.

Banzer asserted that the Bolivian Armed Forces will not become separated from the political process at least for a long time. The Bolivian Armed Forces, as in other Latin American countries, are a power factor. "The government will hand over power to whoever is elected by the Bolivian people. This is why we called elections," he added.

HEALTH REASONS KEEP BANZER FROM 19 MAY CABINET MEETING

PY201719Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] In view of President Banzer's absence due to health reasons, Foreign Minister Oscar Adriazola Valda presided at the regular Friday cabinet meeting.

TWO DEAD IN VIOLENCE NEAR POLITICAL RALLY SITE

PY221743Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 22 May 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 22 May--Two peasants were killed and several wounded as the result of shooting in the vicinity of Achacachi, where a rally in support of official presidential candidate Gen Juan Pereda Asbun was being prepared, it was reported today.

An official communique from the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) blames elements of the civil police for starting the shooting.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES MEETS WITH GEISEL

PY222042Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1851 GMT 22 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 22 May--Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who arrived in Brasilia today for a 2-day visit, met for just over an hour with Brazilian President Gen Ernesto Geisel. No information was released as to what the two chiefs of state discussed.

Greater Economic Cooperation Sought

PY200350Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 May 78 p 10 PY

[By Flavio Tavares]

[Excerpts] Lisbon--Henrique Granadeiro, chief of the Portuguese civil household, has said: "Brazilian-Portuguese relations have always been normal throughout history. But now it is not only necessary to strengthen them, but also to make them especially dynamic, up-to-date and develop them within the modern context." A special Portuguese group is now in Brasilia studying the ultimate aspects of the "conflicts" which have emerged between the two countries in view of the indemnification which the Portuguese Government must pay for nationalizing companies in the agricultural sector belonging to Brazilians.

Granadeiro added that once this problem is solved, "it will become important to emphasize the economic aspects of our relations" so that Brazil and Portugal may reciprocally profit in sectors where their economies complement one another.

Granadeiro, who 1 month ago headed the Portuguese delegation to Brazil to prepare the groundwork for President Eanes' visit, pointed out the main aspects in which Portugal can cooperate in Brazil's development. Possibilities are quite favorable in ship building, the construction of electrical transmission lines, mechanical spare parts, or electrical materials, in which Portugal has acquired highly developed technology.

Granadeiro also recalled that Portugal could even cooperate in building transmission lines for energy to be produced by Itaipu. One of the members of the presidential retinue, for instance, is engineer Antonio Martins, who was responsible for the transmission project which constructed 1,430 km of powerlines from Caborabaca do Sol to South Africa, an enterprise in which Portuguese engineers developed a very high degree of specialization.

Another member of Eanes' retinue is engineer Alfredo Nobre da Costa, former minister of industry and commerce in Mario Soares' first cabinet and director of one of the most important Portuguese industries in the electronic sector. Granadeiro stated that "without establishing competition, Portugal is in a position of actively participating with Brazil in the electronic sector."

FIGUEIREDO BEGINS MEETING WITH ARENA DISSIDENTS

PY191903Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 May 78 p 5 PY

[Text] General Joao Baptista de Figueiredo has begun meeting with deputies who were in favor of General Frota [former army minister dismissed in October 1977] as well as with congressmen dissatisfied with the political choices made in their states. This way Figueiredo hopes to attract ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] votes which may go against him in the presidential electoral college, making a victory by the opposition possible.

Through congressmen close to him, Figueiredo has invited for talks all ARENA members who may show their dissatisfaction by staying away from the electoral college or by voting for the military candidate which the opposition may present to the electoral college. According to comments heard in Congress, General Figueiredo will be trying to find public posts within the government for those congressmen who will not run for reelection or who are not eligible to run for reelection.

The government's willingness to hear the dissatisfied has gained momentum this week since the movement for the launching of a parallel military candidate has also gathered momentum.

Senator Petronio Portella met yesterday with Deputy Siqueira Campos, ARENA--Goias, who is coordinator of the Frota group, to determine if their commitment to support General Figueiredo is being maintained by all members of that group. Deputy Carlos Alberto de Oliveira, ARENA--Pernambuco, who was one of the main coordinators of the aborted candidacy of Gen Sylvio Frota, was brought to a meeting with General Figueiredo by a congressman friendly with Figueiredo. Tomorrow the chief of the National Intelligence Service will meet with Deputies Geraldo Bulhoes and Jose Alves, both ARENA--Alagoas, who were hurt by the political maneuvers leading to the appointment of Guilherme Palmeira to the governorship of Alagoas.

Special treatment will be extended to congressmen of the Frota group, although senators of the ARENA "renovators" group and some independent senators will also be induced to support General Figueiredo.

The 100-member-strong Frota group was considered the determining factor in the balance between the candidacy of Senator Magalhaes Pinto and that of Figueiredo. Only 4 months after the dismissal of Gen Sylvio Frota from the Army Ministry, Petronio Portella managed to bring this group into Figueiredo's fold, but none of them was included in the palace wheeling and dealing for state gubernatorial successions, despite promises made to them by Portella.

The government will try to contact all possible malcontents in all states so as to block the possibility for coordinating candidacies other than the government's for successions in their own states.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES 'FABRICATION' OF CRISES

PY222118Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2000 GMT 22 May 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--During his daily meeting with newsmen at Planalto Palace, the presidential press adviser this afternoon showed some impatience toward those who are inventing nonexistent crises in the country, even claiming that there is a schism within the armed forces.

After stating that these persons do not know the 1978 army, Colonel Ludwig said that the government is speaking of an opening and not of a reopening [em abertura and nao em reabertura]. He added: What can now be observed reflects an absolute lack of imagination since they are fabricating crises to satisfy their ambitions and vanity.

He emphasized that the army and navy ministers have already issued official notes to clarify their positions, adding that they did so because they were provoked by a newspaper [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO] which attributed false positions to them.

Finally, Ludwig said that the government has been implementing all of the programs it announced on 1 December 1977, despite some attempts at disruptions. He noted that this behavior can be observed only in a minority group.

ABREU DENIES REPORT ON POLITICAL MOVEMENT WITHIN ARMY

PY230223Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 May 78 PY

[Text] Army Minister Fernando Belfort Bethlem today released a written statement by Gen Hugo Abreu regarding a press report involving General Bethlem's name.

In a note addressed to Gen Antonio Carlos de Andrada Serpa, director general of personnel of the army, General Abreu states that he could not possibly have involved the name or the ideas of high-ranking officers of the army with any political movement or political activities primarily because they did not authorize him to do so.

He adds that he is not aware of the ideas of the officers involved regarding the national political situation simply because they have not confided their ideas to him.

Regarding the assertion that the army minister said that this was a political issue in which he had the role of a judge, Abreu says that this assertion is inconsistent by itself because the journalist claims that Abreu (?made this statement) through a third person. Abreu says: In any case, I could not have made this statement, because I know nothing about it.

Abreu adds that he was also quoted as saying that the army minister was well aware of every movement. He says: I have talked with the minister on several occasions in compliance with my duties, but we have always discussed professional issues only. Therefore, I could not have made this statement.

Concluding his note, General Abreu denies having met personally with Antonio Carbone, the journalist who wrote the commentary [in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO on 18 May] and cannot understand why Carbone quoted him as making this statement, since he was not present at the meeting in which he reportedly made it. Therefore, it can be concluded that he only heard comments from third parties.

BENTES MONTEIRO CONTACTS WITH MDB CONTINUE

PY191601Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 May 78 PY

[Text] Senator Marcos Freire, Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB]--Pernambuco, has met with Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro in Brasilia.

[begin Freire recording] We met and had the opportunity to exchange views on the Brazilian situation. He has already made public his willingness to run for the presidential succession under the MDB banner should the party propose his candidacy. I also conveyed to my colleagues of the MDB Senate bloc the impression I had of that meeting. Of course the MDB has not yet made a decision since many people are still to be consulted. [end recording]

Senator Freire said that the idea of Bentes Monteiro has been submitted to MDB sectors.

[begin Freire recording] In fact, the idea of a military candidate for the MDB did not emanate from within the MDB.

People with military connections sought out MDB leaders to suggest the study of that idea. Of course the MDB could not refuse to look into it. Any possibility is valid as long as it promises a more rapid and effective solution for the country. [end recording]

Information circulating yesterday among deputies of the MDB authentic group said that Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro will come to Brasilia to broaden his contacts in political sectors which are still leery of another military candidacy. Senator Roberto Saturnino, one of the main coordinators of this candidacy, was surprised at those reports, while MDB President Ulysses Guimaraes asserted that he will have no time for any special visit because he has to preside over the MDB national directorate meeting and in the afternoon he has to travel to Sao Paulo to receive that night the title of citizen of the municipality of Piracicaba. Guimaraes said that he is continuing to sound out the members of the MDB blocs in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, but that there will be no quick decision on MDB participation in the presidential electoral college. He said that this matter will have to be decided at the party national convention.

LABOR MINISTRY BACKS COURT ORDER ON SAO PAULO STRIKES

FY220024Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2330 GMT 21 May 78 FY

[Presumed text of note released to press by Labor Ministry in Brasilia on 21 May]

[Text] The Labor Ministry's action in dealing with labor problems has been marked by coherence, determination, equilibrium and respect for the laws, always aiming at achieving social peace. Since the ministry could no longer continue to hold negotiations on the current strike called by auto workers, the court--which is a qualified authority--solved the problem. There is now a sentence which must be complied with since the strike was considered illegal. The Labor Ministry, which has always held union leaders in high regard because it believes in their maturity and in the workers' sense of responsibility, trusts that the court decision will be fully complied with. Pursuant to this spirit, the ministry trusts that the workers will return to work. The ministry is strongly determined to guarantee the right to work to those who want to fulfill their duties. If requested, the appropriate officials will take the necessary measures to guarantee this right.

Finance Ministry Ruling Issued

FY220036Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2330 GMT 21 May 78 FY

[Text] The Finance Ministry issued a note to the press early tonight reporting that the plenum of the Interministerial Price Council, in a special session held tonight, made the following decision: Any wage increase granted by auto enterprises above the adjustment rate approved by the executive branch, in accordance with Law No 6,147, cannot be transferred to the prices of vehicles since this transfer would be contrary to the policy against inflation. The note is signed by Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen.

Strikers Ignore Court Order

FY191530Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1256 GMT 19 May 78 FY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 19 May--Social tension increased last night in Brazil after the Sao Paulo labor court declared that the strikes being carried out by this city's industrial workers are illegal.

When the strike movement extended to almost all of the Sao Paulo multinational auto industry--which includes Saab Scania, Ford, Mercedes Benz and Volkswagen--the court, in a special session, ordered the workers to return to work immediately. Despite this court order, the strike may extend to other industrial sectors today. The president of the Santo Andre Metallurgical Union, feeling uneasy but hopeful, said many times last night that everything may come to a halt tomorrow. He said: "There is a complete deadlock and the most serious danger is police repression."

When the court declared the strike illegal, it gave businessmen cause not to give in and to resort, if necessary, to police force. The deadline imposed by workers in the majority of the factories to give in to their demand for a 20-percent salary increase will end today. According to Law No. 4,330, which regulates the right to strike, the workers who have violated this law can receive a sentence of 6 months to a year in jail and fined from 5,000 to 100,000 cruzeiros (from $300 to $600). The law prohibits any kind of strike aimed at obtaining salary increases higher than that allowed by the government. If the strike spreads, the peaceful solution of the conflict will be almost impossible and the Brazilian regime will have to face the most serious crisis of the last 10 years. An observation made by the unions with regard to the court order may create confusion. According to current legislation, the order to return to work will not go into effect until it is published in the DIARO OFFICIAL, that is, next Monday or later.

The metallurgical unions announced through a communique that they were going to go against the court order. Lawyer Almir Pazzianoto Pinto, legal representative of the unions, said that Law No 4,330, issued by the military regime, is unconstitutional. The only judge who disagreed with his 15 colleagues said that the order is unconstitutional. He emphasized that the constitution prohibits strikes only in public services and essential sectors.

The counsel for the industrialists said that the strike is of a subversive nature. Pazzianoto answered: "There is no subversion, only hunger." He added: "In fact, the movement was not spontaneous. It was prepared by the system, by the regime, by authoritarianism, by violent legislation, by the lack of a strike law, by the lack of dialog between management and employees. Workers have waited patiently for a long time. The idea of calling them subversives is inadmissible."

In the midst of this tension, President Ernesto Geisel has to dedicate a large petrochemical factory in a Sao Paulo neighborhood today. The economic capital of Brazil, with its surrounding area, has a population of approximately 12 million.

## Strike May Become Test

PY230003Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1805 GMT 22 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 22 May--Union sources reported here today that the labor conflict which broke out 10 days ago in the Sao Paulo automobile industry threatens to become a test of strength this week. Workers at several factories resumed their strike today despite the new warning issued Sunday by the Labor Ministry. Some 40,000 workers at approximately 15 companies--most of them multinational companies, not only in the automobile sector but also in textiles--are demanding a 15 to 20 percent increase in salaries. Ford, Volkswagen, Chrysler, Pirelli and Otis elevators were totally or partially paralyzed today. According to a Ford spokesman, the factory--on strike for a week now--is suffering a loss in production of 500 vehicles a day. Workers at the Swedish Saab Scania factory, however returned to their jobs after receiving an offer of a 6.5-percent increase from the factory board.

HUNGER STRIKE FOR MISSING BEGINS IN SANTIAGO

PY222320Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 22 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 May--It has been reported that relatives of allegedly detained and missing Chileans began an indefinite hunger strike here today. The strikers, who seek information on the whereabouts of their relatives, moved into three Catholic churches and UNICEF headquarters in this capital. This is the second hunger strike by relatives of allegedly missing persons during the past 11 months. The first took place in June 1977 and lasted 10 days, at the Economic Commission for Latin America Building.

In a communique released this morning, the group of relatives indicated that this strike will be indefinite.

Separating into small groups, the relatives entered the UNICEF Building and the Catholic churches of La Estampa, San Jose Obrero and San Miguel at about 0900 local time (1300 GMT). Preliminary reports indicated that approximately 90 persons were participating.

A UNICEF spokesman said that they entered in groups of three and asked to meet officials of this international organization. Once inside the building they indicated that they would not leave and declared themselves on hunger strike, the spokesman added.

UNICEF officials reported the situation to the UNICEF exceutive director in New York, Henry Labouisse, and to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

In their statement, the strikers recalled that a compromise between the Chilean Government and Waldheim emerged regarding the strike last year. But like many others, this compromise--which involved the word of the military government and the prestige of our fatherland--was not respected, the document adds.

The strikers are protesting the fate of 617 persons whom they say were detained or kidnaped and disappeared in Chile during the past 4 years.

At a recent press conference, Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez said that the government is naturally interested in clarifying any situation of this kind. Any responsible report is investigated appropriately and as soon as we have some results, we announce them, the minister added.

LABOR OFFICIAL PRAISES GOVERNMENT'S RESPECT FOR LABOR

PY190013Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] Relations between government and workers are excellent, since the government respects the autonomy of guilds and labor unions so that they may continue to increase their participation in the nation's life. This is the opinion of Misael Galleguillos, secretary general of the National Unions Secretariat. The labor leader added that one should not forget that there are three groups working to increase national productivity: workers, businessmen and the government. Galleguillos stated that Chile is a dynamic country which is solving the problems which arise during the reconstruction of a country, which was paralyzed and hindered by social and ideological struggles which endangered its existence as a free nation. In speaking about the present situation, the secretary general said that there is social peace and public order in Chile which (?favors) full economic development. He added that we are heading toward the reestablishment of national coexistence.

JUDICIAL, EXECUTIVE BRANCHES CLASH AT ANIF CONGRESS

PA200539Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Excerpt] Cartagena, Colombia--The most serious confrontation in the country's political and legal history occurred today at an assembly of the National Association of Financial Institutions (ANIF).

The president of the Supreme Court of Justice and the president of the national government clashed over two issues: On the one hand, in his inaugural speech at today's assembly President Lopez Michelsen did not mention the name of the Supreme Court of Justice president; on the other hand, the Supreme Court president did not attend a luncheon given by ANIF in honor of President Lopez.

Supreme Court President Luis Sarmiento Buitrago has voiced his displeasure over the president's oversight in not mentioning him at the inauguration of the ANIF national congress. As Supreme Court president, Sarmiento Buitrago has announced that he will withdraw from the ANIF assembly because of President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen's rudeness.

Furthermore, this afternoon Sarmiento Buitrago made the most serious accusation against the executive branch by indicating that the judicial branch does not have the necessary instruments to work with because the executive branch does not provide them. According to Sarmiento, the court does not even have paper to write on. He added that in order to draft and publish the recent decision on the national constituent assembly the court had to borrow paper. This, he said, shows that the executive branch does not provide the judicial branch with even the most basic instruments required for it to fulfill its duties. As a result, the Supreme Court president not only criticized the attitude of the executive branch but also said that the judicial branch feels mistreated in Colombia.

The debate immediately sparked a number of arguments, since the ANIF assembly is analyzing the situation of Colombia's judicial sector. When the Supreme Court president spoke to ANIF's 200 delegates, everyone was immediately curious about the judicial branch's financial situation. The fact that the Supreme Court of Justice president himself accused the executive branch of not providing it with the basic elements necessary to fulfill its most rudimentary duties also created a stir in the financial gathering.

Sarmiento then announced that he is withdrawing from the ANIF assembly as a result of the rudeness of President Lopez Michelsen, who in his inaugural speech failed to mention Colombia's most important judge.

ANIF Raps U.S. Policy

PA192004Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 May 78 PA

[Text] The chairman of the National Association of Financial Institutions [ANIF] said during the assembly that the time has come for the U.S. people and government to change their attitude toward developing countries. He said that U.S. Latin American policy has had only two high points during the past few years: one was the reopening of the dialog with Cuba and the other the handing over of the Panama Canal Zone.

In part of his speech, he referred to the success attained by other economic organizations in the world, such as the European Economic Community, and said that the United States must understand that within the organizational trends occurring in international politics there is no room for hegemonic domination, but rather domination by economic blocs has become the order of the day.

The ANIF annual assembly was inaugurated by President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen and should, during the next few hours, discuss the first point on its agenda, which is the security and justice situation in Colombia.

COLOMBIA TO JOIN THIRD WORLD BLOC AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

PA230250Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Text] Colombia will form part of a Third World bloc of countries which will seek mechanisms for disarmament to guarantee lasting peace in the world. This statement was made today by Colombian Education Minister Rafael Rivas Posada before leaving for New York, where the UN extraordinary General Assembly on disarmament opens tomorrow. The minister added that Colombia will form part of the group of Third World countries to promote a proposal to perfect systems or mechanisms of demilitarization or control of the production and purchase of arms.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES REPORTS OF OFFICERS' ARREST

PA221946Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Text]Bogota, 22 May (AFP)--National Defense Minister Gen Abraham Varon Valencia today denied reports which have been circulating regarding the arrest of several army officers here. According to these unofficial reports, the arrests were made 8 days ago and were prompted by a meeting held by the officers at the military club in Bogota. "I have no knowledge of the matter and all I can say is that it is a complete lie," Varon Valencia affirmed.

DISTURBANCES CONTINUE IN SEVERAL CITIES

PA230247Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Medellin--This city has been semiparalyzed since early this afternoon as a result of serious street distrubances during which 14 buses were attacked with a barrage of rocks and another set on fire. In view of this wave of violence against public transportation vehicles, their proprietors decided to take them out of circulation, leaving the city semiparalyzed.

Antioquia Governor Jaime Sierra Garcia met this afternnon with high-ranking military chiefs to discuss the serious situation affecting the city following this afternoon's incidents, which left a toll of 15 vehicles seriously damaged and several persons injured. The local authorities have discarded the possibility of a curfew, but warned that any further violence will be severely punished. According to reports from Barranquilla, new street distrubances by high school students occurred, prompting strong police action. According to reports, the students blocked several streets and tried to set fire to several buses, but police intervention promptly restored order. There were no arrests and no one was reported injured.

FRG CONSUL GENERAL STABBED IN BOGOTA 19 MAY

PA210351Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The consul general of the FRG, Helmut (Lockert), remained in the military hospital's intensive care ward this afternoon after having been stabbed by an assailant as he walked through the capital's international center last night. The diplomat, who underwent surgery this morning, is recovering satisfactorily, according to his physicians. Meanwhile, the government ordered an investigation. The assailant, who was arrested last night, awaits court action.

CURFEW ESTABLISHED: COMMUNIQUE DETAILS RESTRICTIONS

PY230352Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Communique no 02--numbering as heard]

[Text] National and Central Security Headquarters and the National Littoral Security Headquarters hereby inform the population of the following:

In view of the state of emergency and the suspension of individual rights in force in the cities of Lima and Callao, these headquarters will enforce a curfew effective today until further notice from 2400 to 0500, with the objective of maintaining public order and the physical integrity of the individual and private property.

2. Consequently the population, for its own safety, will obey the following measures:

A. Transit of people on the street and in vehicles is prohibited, with the exception of the forces charged with maintaining public order and those persons who have safe-conducts.

B. All public establishments and places are forbidden to function.

C. All types of meetings are prohibited in (?public) places.

D. Safe-conducts will be granted by the respective headquarters to those people whose activities require them to move about during the curfew hours. This also applies to those persons who under foreseeable circumstances need to move about during curfew hours.

Safe-conducts will be given at the following places: In Lima, at the headquarters of the 2d Army Region at 289 Nicolas Corpancho Street; in Cerrillos, at the army schools; in Rimac, at the headquarters of the Armored Division; in Callao, at the headquarters of the port captaincy and coast guard in Grau Park; and at Jorge Chavez International Airport, the fifth office.

4. Those who have been granted safe-conducts may walk or use vehicles but must carry their personal identity documents, which will be demanded by the armed forces and police.

When walking, move in the middle of the street; when in a vehicle, drive at a maximum speed of 30 km per hour, with low lights on and the interior light on.

5. Anyone who has not obtained a safe-conduct and has to circulate either on foot or in a vehicle due to an emergency will do so as mentioned in the previous paragraph but bearing a white flag.

6. All the population is called upon to obey the above measures.

7. Troops have orders to fire on those who violate these measures.

[dated] Lima, 22 May 1978 [signed] Public Relations Office of the National Littoral Security Headquarters; Public Relations Office of the National Security Headquarters in Lima

GOVERNMENT TO GUARANTEE OPERATION OF TRANSPORT UNITS

PY230408Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Text] The government has adopted measures to guarantee the circulation of all transport units tomorrow, Tuesday. This will facilitate the return of workers to their jobs. The government also reminds the people of the implementation of the state of emergency and the suspension of individual guarantees. All collective labor stoppage is prohibited. Today's problem with transporting thousands of people to their jobs is expected to be overcome tomorrow. Those who did not report to their jobs or were late have only one excuse: the lack of (?transport).

It has also been reported that security forces will guarantee the movement of each passenger vehicle which circulates tomorrow. Similar measures have been taken with Enatperu buses, which today completed their schedule without greater problems. These measures have been taken to overcome the situation created by a group of agitators who intended to unleash chaos and violence, taking advantage of the strikes decreed by some labor organizations.

All drivers are authorized to offer taxi or bus services, or any other service, to take care of the people's demand.

The Ministry of Transport and Communications reported today that it will not hesitate to take measures while the situation which is causing transportation problems persists. It also made an appeal to owners of vehicles in general to cooperate by picking up persons walking in the same direction.

The armed forces and police will guarantee the circulation of vehicles. In case of attacks perpetrated by agitators, the troops and police forces are authorized to use their weapons.

GENERAL RODRIGUEZ REPORTS ON ARREST OF LABOR LEADERS

PA212134Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 May 78 PA

[Text] Gen Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa, leader of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party, has said in Lima that the repression of leftist elements is a result of the reactionaries' fear about the advance of the popular protest movement against the government's economic policy.

He disclosed that the following leaders have been arrested: Hugo Blanco, Genaro Ledezma, Ricardo Letts and newsman Cesar (Lovato). He said Antonio Silva, secretary general of the Federation of Banking Employees, and other labor leaders were also arrested.

Rodriguez Figueroa added that the police are searching for Avelino Mar, president of the National Agrarian Confederation; Eduardo Castillo, secretary general of the General Confederation of Workers of Peru; and other labor leaders.

NATIONWIDE STRIKE HALTS ACTIVITIES: DISTURBANCES REPORTED

PA221844Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1738 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 22 May (EFE)--The Peruvian capital and other important urban centers were practically at a standstill today, the first day of the nationwide 48-hour strike which began today, Monday, throughout Peru.

The stoppage is to protest the "economic reactivation" measures adopted last Monday by the military government, which resulted in a 50-percent hike in the prices of food, fuel and transportation.

In Lima several vehicles were stoned and important entry and exit roads were blocked, paralyzing traffic. Stones, tree trunks and sticks were used to block the highway to the Jorge Chavez International Airport, which made it difficult for airplane crews and passengers to reach the airport. U.S. Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman, who arrived in Lima today, was taken from the Jorge Chavez airport to the embassy under heavy police protection. Army personnel carriers and navy patrols are posted near the international airport.

Public transportation practically ceased in Lima, particularly the microbuses, which represent 80 percent of the system. The municipal buses are operating with police protection but very few private companies are operating. Shops and grocery stores are closed. Meanwhile, housewives are buying from street vendors, forming queues under police protection.

Julio Cruzado, secretary general of the pro-APRA Party Confederation of Workers of Peru, (CTP), told EFE that about 90 percent of the objectives of the strike are being met and it is expected that 100 percent of the objectives will be met by the end of the day.

A spokesman for the Peruvian Communist Party, Raul Nunez, also said that about 90 percent of the strike's objectives are being met. The offices of the General Confederation of Workers of Peru, one of the organizations advocating the strike, were empty today.

No serious violence has taken place as yet in Lima. Some isolated incidents have been reported.

In Talara, the oil center north of Lima, the workers have suspended their activities, but the northern Peruvian oil pipeline and La Pampilla oil refinery, near Lima, are operating normally.

The ministries, social security offices and public entities are operating normally in the Peruvian capital, as are the water system and electricity service.

Further Report on Situation

PA221845Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 22 May (AFP)--Peru was practically paralyzed today by a nationwide 48-hour strike ordered by most of the labor unions of the country.

Many incidents were seen by foreign correspondents who have been unable to reach some places where the situation is very tense. Several vehicles were set on fire. Although it has been said that three or four persons have been killed, this has not been confirmed.

Foreign correspondents saw the police fire machineguns into the air in the hills on the city outskirts where hundreds of people who live in slums were meeting. The people have suspended their stone-throwing activities and have left the highways. Some looting has been reported, including a branch of the national bank in Condevilla.

## Radio Reviews Incidents

PY230237Y Lima Radio El Sol in Spanish 0145 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Excerpts] The course of events on the first day of the 48-hour strike declared by the principle workers centrals of the capital has obliged the government to adopt various measures in order to try and maintain order and guarantee the population's security.

These measures include a curfew in force from (?2400) to 0500.

Isolated incidents have taken place in neighborhood sectors of the capital, such as those in the San Martin de Porres District and in some sectors of Peru Avenue, where a bus was burned and a bank agency sacked in the 20th block. The bank was then set on fire, although the fire did not harm neighboring buildings.

There was an (?80)-percent work attendance at public offices. Employees began arriving at 1100. Most of them were late due to lack of transportation because very few buslines operated. Microbus activities were nonexistent. The buses of [words indistinct] circulated on some buslines although they (?did not run to neighboring districts) and shantytowns [pueblos jovenes] as a precautionary measure.

During the morning some groups tried to stone businesses but were repelled by army and police forces.

## Government Reports Casualties, Deaths

PA230400Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0339 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Lima, May 22 (AFP)--Peruvian official sources revealed tonight that the incidents which have occurred during the 48-hour strike which began today have caused three deaths and a dozen wounded. A report released by the government news agency states that four vehicles were burned in various parts of Lima and that rioters tried to loot a tire factory and a large store which exclusively serves armed forces personnel.

The report adds that in the Andean city of Huancavelica, 522 km southeast of Lima, looting took place and dynamite attacks were carried out against a prison, the power station, the railroad station and other public places. Two persons died in these attacks.

The rioting which extended throughout all of Lima resulted in the announcement of a curfew from 2400 to 0500 starting tonight.

The labor organizations which ordered the strike say that it has been "successful" and urged the workers to avoid "provocations" and "all types of sabotage." The strike is in protest of the increase in the price of food and fuel ordered by the government last Monday.

PRESIDENT PEREZ ADDRESSES NATION ON DOMINICAN SITUATION

PA220309Y Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 0047 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Speech delivered by President Carlos Andres Perez during "Expression of Democratic Affirmation" at Ayacucho Room of Miraflores Palace--live]

[Excerpt] This event we are holding tonight is an expression of Venezuelan democracy and of our people's international role. All sectors of the nation are represented here tonight. This meeting represents Venezuela's unanimous stand on a situation that concerns us all: the effectiveness of the principles of representative democracy in our Latin America, in the American hemisphere.

We are not intervening in anyone's internal affairs. As a peaceful nation, as a nation which does not ever intend to become a military power, we are sincere advocates and zealous defenders of the principle of nonintervention. In order for this principle to prevail in world politics, it is necessary to insure the complete effectiveness of the international agreements and treaties that give it universal force. The UN Charter, on an international level, and the OAS Charter, on a hemispheric level, contain the principle of nonintervention as a mandate and an obligation for all republics of the American continent. In the same manner, they contain a mandate demanding respect for the popular will as expressed in the elections of each nation, according to its constitutional principles. This is what compels us to express our concern about the incidents that have taken place in our sister country, the Dominican Republic, toward which we feel a sentimental attachment as we Venezuelans consider and recall our own political evolution when, after the disappearance of the dictatorship, we began a process of gradually restoring our democracy.

This is how we have looked on the fraternal Dominican people. With the disappearance of that horrible dictatorship which the world viewed with revulsion for several decades, we followed with friendly interest the efforts conducted by President Joaquin Balaguer to sustain and confirm a democratic process in the Dominican Republic. We followed with special interests the incidents of 16 May when, as stated by three distinguished [former] Latin American presidents, namely Pastrana Borrero of Colombia, Galo Plaza of Ecuador and Mendez Monteneqro of Guatemala, the Dominican people with patriotic determination went to the polls in great numbers, without abstentions, to elect a new president.

According to the OAS observers, there were no incidents either by the people or the government to mar the expression of the Dominican people's will. This was all the more noteworthy--in Latin America with its troubled and embarrassing performance in the development of democracy--when one of the candidates was the president of the Dominican Republic.

Following this historic event, however, there have been certain developments that have greatly concerned all the nations of the world, and particularly the nations of the Caribbean area. In telephone conversations and through the telex system with Latin American governments and with the Government of the United States, we have stated our views about the current situation and expressed our concern about the events that could change the result of the elections in the Dominican Republic and create serious conflicts that could affect the relations between our nations and the peace of Latin America and the Caribbean area.

These circumstances give historic importance to this meeting at the Miraflores Palace of all sectors of Venezuelan economic, political and cultural life, with the presence of the executive branch.

We have heard the voices of the representatives of the nation, and the voice of former President Romulo Betancourt, an outstanding personality in the history of Venezuelan democracy. We regret that his physical absence from Caracas has deprived us of the presence of former President Rafael Caldera, another great representative of Venezuelan democracy.

Tonight, the people of Venezuela extend their cordial, friendly, fraternal and supportive arms to the Dominican people and, through me, as chief of state, send a message of encouragement to those people, as well as a respectful word of persuasion to the civilian and military authorities of the Dominican Republic. We ask them to permit us to be participants in a gallant and historic Latin American event when that republic, so abused and long-suffering, rises to enjoy total representative democracy after a 12-year transition period.

To conclude my words, which constitute an expression of our national unity concerning the electoral process in the Dominican Republic and our request for full respect of the mandate expressed at the polls by the Dominican people, I want to close by quoting a paragraph of the Preamble of the Venezuelan Constitution, which explains our presence here tonight and our decision to attend this event. The declaration of principles that includes the great objectives of Venezuelan democracy states: "to uphold the democratic order as the only and unrenounceable means to insure the rights and dignity of citizens, and to peacefully extend it to all the nations of the world." This is what we in the fatherland of Simon Bolivar wish to do today on behalf of the people of the Dominican Republic. Good night.

## Perez Expresses Concern

PA200359Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0130 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[By Hector R. Lopez]

[Text] Caracas, 19 May (LATIN)--President Carlos Andres Perez today expressed his concern over the possibility that the result of the elections in the Dominican Republic will not be respected.

"It would deeply affect peace in the Caribbean," President Perez indicated. He added that he is in touch with the presidents and chiefs of government of the United States, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama and Jamaica regarding the postelection situation in the Dominican Republic.

President Perez referred to Antonio Guzman, presidential candidate of the opposition Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), as the winner. He also disclosed that Venezuela is going to ask the OAS Consultative Council to convene an urgent meeting.

President Perez revealed the contents of a telegram he sent to Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer, candidate of the Reformist Party (PR), in which he says, "I hope the government will not interfere."

Elections in the Dominican Republic were held on Monday. On the following day the armed forces occupied the electoral offices and interrupted the counting of votes. This action unleashed a series of rumors in Santo Domingo about a possible coup d'etat.

During a television interview at Miraflores Palace, President Perez told local and foreign newsmen that "we are concerned about the fact that the people's will is not going to be respected in the Dominican Republic."

He added that "relations with the Dominican Republic will be seriously affected if the people's will is not respected."

The interruption in the counting of votes and the absolute lack of news on the election results after the counting of votes was resumed in Santo Domingo were termed serious matters by President Perez.

When referring to Guzman as the winner, President Perez added that from reports he has received from the Dominican Republic, "it is evident that the voting was in favor of Guzman."

President Perez also disclosed the contents of a letter sent to Balaguer on Monday in which he stated that "the confusing news we are receiving here is causing deep concern."

"All America is anxiously waiting to hear your word guaranteeing the people's will, which will be evidence of the gallant historical role you have fulfilled," the letter says.

In his reply to Perez, Balaguer says: "I will never disappoint one of the continent's most outstanding personalities, who deserves all respect and admiration for his generous views regarding my feelings as a Dominican who wants his country to fully participate in the democratic process."

After reporting that the counting of votes had been resumed, Balaguer pointed out "the electoral process will have all the safeguards an event of such importance for the future of Dominican democracy deserves."

President Perez announced that he has given instructions to his ambassador to the OAS to call a Consultative Council meeting and said that on Sunday he is going to hold a meeting at Miraflores Palace with representative sectors of Venezuela to discuss the democratic process in the Dominican Republic.

EDUCATION MINISTRY, FAPICUV REACH AGREEMENT

PA191536Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 May 78 PA

[Text] The conflict involving the Federation of Associations of Professors of Universities and Colleges [FAPICUV] has been virtually resolved after this organization and the Education Ministry reached an agreement. Education Minister Dr Carlos Rafael Silva made the announcement.

According to the minister, after a meeting held between the teachers union leaders and the ministry's representatives it was decided that a resolution would be issued guaranteeing that teachers would receive a salary increase next year and a bonus this year.

The education minister explained that in accordance with this resolution those teachers who now earn 3,500 bolivares will begin earning a minimum salary of 4,620 bolivares on 1 January 1979. Teachers currently earning 7,000 bolivares will also earn an extra 1,400 bolivares as of 1 January. Therefore, next year they will earn 8,400 bolivares.

The minister voiced his hope that this agreement will bring peace to the institutions that were being affected by the conflict.

LOPEZ-PORTILLO VISITS USSR FOR TALKS WITH SOVIET LEADERS

For Soviet reportage on the visit to the USSR by President Jose Lopez-Portillo and his activities and talks with L. I. Brezhnev, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SECRETARY OF NAVY CHARAZO LARA LEAVES FOR SPAIN

FL222342Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2105 GMT 21 May 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 21 May (ANSA-INFORMEX)--Mexican Secretary of the Navy Adm Ricardo Charazo Lara left yesterday en route to Spain to deliver the national flag to the Spanish naval school.

Charazo Lara is representing President Lopez-Portillo, who is presently on an official visit to the USSR, and will deliver the symbol on 22 May at 1100 local time at the headquarters of that country's naval school.

POLICE DETAIN 10 CUBAN REFUGEES IN QUINTANA ROO

PA180307Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2157 GMT 17 May 78 PA

[Text] Chetumal, Mexico, 17 May (AFP)--It was officially reported today that 10 Cubans who escaped from the island have been detained by police of the State of Quintana Roo on the Yucatan Peninsula in southeast Mexico.

Eight of the Cubans have requested provisional asylum from the Mexican Government since they plan to live in Miami, Florida.

CUBAN FISHING BOAT CAPTURED IN MEXICAN WATERS

FL1210004Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2110 GMT 20 May 78 FL

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 20 May (ANSA-INFORMEX)--It was announced here today that a Cuban fishing boat which took refuge in Mexican jurisdictional waters was captured yesterday by units of the Mexican Navy.

The ship was off the coast of Campeche State in the Caribbean Sea.

Aboard ship, 50 kilos of shrimp were found in the hold and another 10 in nets, which were confiscated by the maritime authorities to be put at the disposal of the Mexican Department of Fisheries.

The fishing ship was freed without any further incident.

## COSTA RICA

### PRESIDENT CARAZO, PANAMA'S TORRIJOS CONFER IN TURRIALBA

PA222314Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Panamanian and Costa Rican heads of state today reaffirmed their countries' friendship with an embrace when Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera arrived in Turrialba, 65 km east of San Jose. Torrijos is accompanied by Foreign Minister Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla, Minister of the Presidency Fernando Manfredo and Agriculture Development Minister Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes.

On his arrival at the agricultural research center, Torrijos was greeted with a strong embrace from President Carazo. After exchanging greetings, they toured the center's installations. Afterward, they held a private meeting to discuss matters related to the border situation.

The Carazo-Torrijos meeting is being fully covered by the Costa Rican press, particularly because of the forthcoming meeting of Costa Rican and U.S. officials to discuss a new international tuna agreement.

### Joint Declaration; Torrijos Meets Press

PA230136Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2045 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Report from Tropical Agronomic Research Center in Turrialba--live]

[Excerpts] The meeting between Costa Rican and Panamanian chiefs of state President Carazo and General Torrijos has just ended. They have just issued a joint declaration, followed by an important press conference. We will proceed to give you a summary of the most important parts of the press conference:

The governments of Costa Rica and Panama, through their foreign ministries, have agreed to sign a treaty delineating their maritime areas and continental shelves in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. They also agreed, according to the joint declaration issued a few minutes ago, to appoint a committee to seek joint measures by several countries in the area which will allow the defense of their tuna resources and the most rational use of that resource in fishing areas under their jurisdiction. They agreed to start talks on the above-mentioned topics on 16 June during the visit by President Rodrigo Carazo to Panama. The governments of Costa Rica and Panama also agreed to intenstify their efforts toward border integration and to coordinate actions to curb smuggling between Panama and Costa Rica. A committee will decide what measures to adopt, after studying the volume, nature, value and destination of the contraband, especially coffee and other products.

They also reaffirmed today that efforts will be intensified to incorporate into the Tropical Agronomic Research Center the other countries of the isthmus which do not already belong. The two governments, through their heads of state Rodrigo Carazo and Omar Torrijos, also agreed that any action adopted will always be in accordance with mutual respect which should prevail between two friendly nations.

The Panamanian chief of government expressed his deep satisfaction over President Carazo's acceptance of the invitation to attend the exchange of notes of ratification of the new canal treaties between President Carter and General Torrijos on 16 June in Panama City.

After the joint declaration and statements regarding the end of the meeting between the two chiefs of state, local newsmen asked General Torrijos five questions dealing mainly with his political future. He was also asked about alleged rumors regarding the possible creation of a social democratic party similar to the National Liberation Party with the help of prominent Costa Rican political figures, among them former President Daniel Oduber, the Reverend Santiago Nunez and former presidential candidate Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez. General Torrijos answered the newsmen as follows:

[begin Torrijos recording] I cannot explain in half an hour what took us 10 years to do. I can only mention certain figures which are most important to us. There will be no Santo Domingo-type solution. Whatever happens, there will be no solution like the one they tried to impose in Santo Domingo.

I realize that we had to pay a social cost. We had to pay a social cost to eradicate the colonialist stakes, which to America's shame still remained without a date of expiration. Our struggle, the struggle of our people, has resulted in that each of those stakes that symbolized the colonial system now have a date of expiration. I realize that we had to pay a social cost and we had to introduce into Panamanian political terminology a word which has rarely been used, the word "exile."

However, 1 minute: A little less than 1 hour after the treaty was ratified, they could return to their country. Right now there is not a single political prisoner. Our government was a little repressive during the first 2 years, and after that we started a countdown until now in Panama there is complete, complete, complete freedom. Panamanians do not feel that they are living in a police state or in a repressive regime.

On 10 October there will be a new assembly of 505 representatives. There will be certain constitutional changes which the executive is going to suggest to the outgoing and incoming assemblies. These constitutional changes will allow each of those 505 representatives to have the power of legislation. They will participate in overriding certain high officials. They have other attributes which the system has shown to be needed by those who are elected by popular vote.

That is why we have the questions: And where are you going to be? I really do not know. However, I have great trust, I have a great trust that I will not stay 1 minute longer than the majority of the people want.

As far as the forming of political parties is concerned, [words indistinct] saturated to the utmost, and maybe because of my peasant background when I am faced with something which is too foreign like social this or the other--those titles like that make me apprehensive. The political parties that will be organized will have to be really representative of the people. I would like to see a political party with the participation of most of those 400,000 youngsters between 18 and 25 years of age because they would guarantee that future generations would have honest, sensible governments.

Everyone can return to the country. If someone has not returned, it is because he was taking advantage of the exile label. Many of them returned and went back. Others returned, asked for jobs and were given jobs. They had to pay the social cost of the 10-year struggle of forming a truly independent nation. [end recording]

Carazo 20 May Remarks

PA210053Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[President Carazo Odio's statements to members of Chiriqui Province Chamber of Commerce on 20 May in Sambito de Java, Costa Rica--recorded]

[Excerpts] I want to express in most frank terms the solidarity and friendship that the people and Government of Costa Rica feel toward the people and Government of Panama. We have shared this friendship for many years, and we are sure that in the era we are just beginning this friendship will be even closer and more meaningful because it will be based not only on good wishes but also on concrete steps which we hope will be taken as time goes by. I am very pleased that next Monday, 22 May, the Panamanian chief of government will visit our country. We will meet in Turrialba's agriculture center, an experimental center in which the governments of Costa Rica and Panama are participating. I will be highly pleased on that occasion to be able to make specific recommendations so that we may work together on very important issues, particularly on matters related to the development of our border zone, which poses many problems in the areas of integration and proper border control. We will discuss everything related to controlling the activities of smugglers, which, unfortunately, have been unimpeded so far. I mean to ask General Torrijos in a most cordial and pragmatic manner to cooperate with us to see that neither Panama nor Costa Rica suffers the consequences of smuggling, which is now being carried out across our borders. It is precisely this illegal activity which is obstructing the normal development of activities like the ones you are promoting and have an interest in.

I am also pleased to have the opportunity to discuss with General Torrijos joint action on fishing policy, a topic so important to our countries located in the center of an immense zone rich in all type of fish, which can constitute a great economic asset for our countries. I am sure that our two countries can develop a harmonious policy in this field.

We will also bring up the importance of working intensely in all that implies the expansion of bilateral commercial relations between our two countries. Specifically, regarding your request, I will be pleased to talk to the interior minister to establish the bases and rules of the game for the visit of Costa Ricans to the tourism week activities in David, Chiriqui Province. You can rest assured that we will participate in it in good faith and that we hope that this tourism week will contribute to strengthening the friendship between our peoples.

Leaders Comment on Meeting

PA230000Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Report from Turrialba by station reporter Carlos Jimenez--presumably recorded]

[Text] The private meeting between Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera has just concluded approximately 1 hour and 15 minutes after they started their talks here in one of the rooms of the guesthouse of the Agronomic Tropical Center for Research and Training.

President Carazo has just told the press that he will visit Panama on 16 June to attend the signing of the protocol of the new canal treaties recently signed between the United States and Panama. He made these statements at an improvised meeting with reporters prior to a visit of the center's installations, including the dairy production, genetic research and other units. You will now hear the statements of President Carazo and General Torrijos following their first meeting here:

[Torrijos] The main objective has been the fact that the chiefs of state of nations within the same coordinates must be in permanent consultation and dialog. Our main personal objective is to ask the new president to continue the same dialog our two countries have always maintained.

[Question] Mr President, you have said that during the first year of your term you would not leave Costa Rica as yours was a fulltime job. Do you plan to visit Panama to attend the signing of the protocol of the neutrality treaty?

[Carazo] We have agreed, the general and I, that it would be most positive for the Costa Rican Government and people to be represented on 16 June in Panama. I will leave on the 16th and return the same day, in view of my wish to be able to fulfill by responsibilities as fulltime president. Therefore, I will attend the protocol ceremonies and working sessions which, according to the program to be drafted, will be announced later.

I must say that we Costa Ricans are greatly pleased with the success obtained by Panama in the new canal treaties negotiations and for the hopeful expectation this means to our sister and friendly nation, in addition to the effects these treaties will have on our economies, on our political and social situation, and in their importance in the new relations between the United States and Panama, which will undoubtedly have its effects on Costa Rica. Because of all this, we shall be present in Panama as evidence of the Costa Rican people's solidarity with the people of Panama. Besides, we will only be absent a few hours, as we will leave shortly after lunch and return by nightfall on the same day.

GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE POLICE CORPS, BORDER VIGILANCE

PA212342Y San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 May 78 p 10A PA

[Text] Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria announced yesterday that the Interior Ministry will step up its vigilance, especially on the seas.

The minister said that the measure is aimed at "safeguarding the national sovereignty." He outlined for newsmen the functions of the ministry, which is responsible for public security and safeguarding the country's borders, and indicated that a draft organizational law will probably be sent to the Legislative Assembly next week.

The minister conceded that the increased territorial vigilance could possibly bring about international conflicts, "but we are prepared to negotiate whenever it is necessary."

The minister said that the marine patrol section at present has only two units but that three others are expected to be formed during the next 60 days.

The minister revealed that the air patrol section had been modernized and that four airplanes costing close to 1 million colones each had been purchased. These airplanes will have the most modern radar and electronic equipment to help them perform their coast guard functions more effectively.

The minister indicated that 50 percent of the 130,000 tons of tuna that were caught in Latin America last year came from Costa Rican waters. For this reason, he said, the money that is to be spent on territorial patrols is "not an expenditure but an investment." In fact, he said that last week a boat which was forced to anchor in Puntarenas because of engine trouble spent $144,000 in fuel and food. The minister feels that this situation emphasizes the need to guarantee complete vigilance in our territorial waters.

Echeverria said also that the functions of the civil and rural guard, under a single command, will be properly clarified by his ministry. The civil guard, he said, will be responsible for the seven provincial capitals as well as the southern commissariat and patrolling the border.

On the other hand, the rural guard will direct its efforts toward rural communities. He said that he cannot understand why the rural guard should be assigned to Hatillo or Desamparados. In addition, he said that the Office of Criminal Investigations [Direccion de Investigaciones Criminales] will become strictly an enforcement body because by the end of the year the Judicial Investigation Organization [Organismo de Investigacion Judicial] will be responsible for all criminal investigations.

The National Security Office [Direccion de Seguridad Nacional], in view of its functions, will be directly subordinate to his office, the minister said. He said that a legal advisory department will be available to the ministry 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Echeverria announced that there will be one personnel department and not several as there are now. The purpose is to prevent a waste of resources. He said the police will have one communications center and not all those it has at present.

With regard to private radio communication systems, he said that they will be carefully registered so that the state can use them without problems in case of an emergency.

He announced that the military police (PM) will serve as a reserve security corps. It will also be used to guard our borders, he added.

In his opinion, it is incomprehensible that only one-third of the guard is assigned to patrolling the streets, as is the case now. The other two-thirds, he pointed out, are distributed as follows: One is on reserve and the other on leave.

Echeverria said that the police will be made into a professional body. The Police Training Institute and the National Police Academy will play an important role the realization of this goal.

He also said that a social welfare department will be established to take care of the problems of the troops. This is the first time this is being done, he indicated. Psychologists will be in charge of this department. This will help solve the various problems faced by the guard.

He pointed out that all this shows the interest of those now in power in improving the police force.

## EL SALVADOR

### FARN DEMANDS RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

PA230303Y San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] It was revealed last night that the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN], in a communique to the news media, has demanded that the security corps release approximately 40 persons who are allegedly political prisoners. Among the presumed political prisoners listed by FARN are well-known political and professional figures. In its communique, the FARN claims responsibility for other kidnapings, such as that of Victor (?Fazi) and others. According to FARN, the release of the political prisoners is in exchange for Japanese Fujio Matsumoto, president of the Central American Synthetics Industries.

## NICARAGUA

### TROOPS DISPERSE CHINANDEGA STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

PA212131Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 May 78 PA

[Text] We were informed from the city of Chinandega today that in the afternoon the National Guard dispersed two student demonstrations, one in La Cruz district and the other close to the Red Cross office. We were informed that no arrests were made and nobody was hurt. The two demonstrations were staged by students demanding that Somoza keep his promise not to arrest more students and live up to other promises made on 27 April to the parents federation.

Two students were arrested today in Managua near the Maestro Gabriel School and another was arrested yesterday. Two demonstrations were dispersed yesterday at Maestro Gabriel School in a manner that aroused the protests of Chinandega students.

### STUDENTS TO RETURN TO CLASSES, UPHOLD DEMANDS

PA221530Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The intermediate school students who were on a partial strike last week decided to return to classes today but not to give up their struggle to stop government repression against students. During the strike the students staged several demonstrations and occupied several schools, setting off a series of incidents which resulted in three students being wounded in Masaya and Corinto. A worker was killed in Jinotega when the police fired on demonstrators.

For its part, the government used force to try to prevent the strike and arrested over 100 students.

### CONSERVATIVES TO ASK FOR AMNESTY DECREE

PA221950Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1537 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 22 May (ACAN-EFE)--Yesterday, Sunday, the national directorate of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN] (a minority party recognized by the government) decided to urge the Nicaraguan Congress to draft an amnesty decree for political prisoners. PCN President Rene Sandino Arguello reaffirmed the party's position, stating that the amnesty decree should include those persons currently in prison who are not undergoing "any type or manner of trial."

GRANMA CRITICIZES BRZEZINSKI'S TRIP TO PRC

PA221933Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Text] Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, has been received in Peking by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Brzezinski is on a 3-day visit to the PRC as part of a tour of Asia which includes South Korea and Japan. U.S. officials said in Washington that Brzezinski is in the PRC to discuss matters of strategic interest in Africa, Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

In this respect, the Cuban newspaper GRANMA stresses the anti-Soviet nature of Brzezinski's visit to the PRC, adding that the assistant to the President knows very well--and this can be proved by facts--that there exists a fertile ground of rabid anticommunism and anti-Sovietism in Peking's leaders. GRANMA adds that the most reactionary U.S. circles know of the Maoist leaders' anti-Sovietism and expansionist ambitions and see them as allies, trying to use these leaders in the struggle against the USSR, other socialist countries and young independent nations.

U.S. POSITION ON NEUTRON BOMB CONDEMNED

FL221941Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 May 78 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] Just a little over a month ago, U.S. President Jimmy Carter decided to temporarily delay production of the neutron bomb. Nevertheless, the chief executive issued instructions to continue modernization of warheads for the Lance missile and 8-inch artillery shells, which are designed to carry the neutron weapon. In this manner, imperialism left open the possibility of producing this weapon, which Carter himself has said is of high radioactive effectiveness, at any time. Several days after the presidential decision, U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown stated that the Pentagon continues to consider the neutron bomb a useful complement of the North American arsenal.

In reality, the delay in producing this barbarous device is nothing more than a propaganda gesture taken to lessen the wave of international public protest against the Pentagon's sinister plans. At the same time it continues to use it as blackmail against the USSR, calling the decision an example for the USSR to follow. In this respect, the New York TIMES believes that the delay should be used as a triumph [as heard] in the talks with the USSR on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons and on disarmament.

It is obvious that the main objective of these machinations is to delay the fulfillment of agreements in the sense of obliging the USSR to make concessions and obtaining unilateral advantages for the United States which would threaten the countries of the socialist community and all the revolutionary and progressive states in the world. The USSR, loyal to its consistent policy of peace, proposed an agreement on mutual renunciation of producing the neutron bomb and signing a convention, whose draft was presented by the socialist countries to the UN disarmament committee. As Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stated, the USSR supports acceptance of an agreement as soon as possible, based on the principles of equality and security for the two parties, and definitely rejects all attempts to have unacceptable conditions imposed on it.

Meanwhile, prestigious personalities, political and social leaders, and honest men and women throughout the world continue to express total repudiation of the U.S. plans to build the dangerous device, which is directed primarily at exterminating human beings and the existence of which would represent an increased threat of nuclear war.

The Yankee imperialists maneuver deviously with their arms policy. They orchestrate propaganda campaigns to show that the neutron bomb is less than the other nuclear weapons and even maintain that it is not an offensive weapon. The tricks have been uncovered. In the face of concrete proposals made by the USSR, those who have hypocritically proclaimed themselves supporters of human rights are called upon to make concrete responses and, in a basic human sense, to pay attention to the demands made by the peoples throughout the world who have said no to the neutron bomb.

Work Centers Voice Denunciation

FL191623Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 May 78 FL

[Text] Many work sectors and places of Havana City in the past few hours have expressed their total repudiation of production of the neutron bomb, according to reports in the province by the Central Organization of Cuban Workers--CTC. The council of the light industry workers trade union held a mass activity at the Antonio Maceo dress factory which also was attended by the workers of the (Lilly) doll plant and (Tricana) clothing plant, all of them located in Cerro Municipality. Maria Luisa Ortiz, secretary general of the trade union in Havana City, spoke during the activity. On behalf of all the union members, she expressed condemnation of the deadly weapon. Similar resolutions have been adopted by the public administration, agricultural-livestock, communications, education and science, transportation, culture and mining-metallurgical trade unions.

U.S. SEEN INTERFERING IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ELECTIONS

FL201641Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 78 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] The presidential election which began last Tuesday, 16 May, in the Dominican Republic, which was militarily interrupted in the early morning of 17 May when it was learned that the voting favored opposition candidate Antonio Guzman, has created a grave political crisis in that country. The participation in the election of 11 candidates representing an equal number of political tendencies which included the communists, whose party was legalized just a couple of months ago, does not change the fact that the electoral contest was polarized around Joaquin Balaguer, who is trying to have himself reelected for a fourth consecutive term, and Antonio Guzman, whose Dominican Revolutionary Party--PRD--constitutes the main opposition force and, at this time, the most viable option for political reform.

The Washington government has been openly interferring in the Dominican process in favor of a way out which, without Balaguer, would not cause radical changes in the country. To obtain this result, Washington favors Guzman, who, it is worthwhile remembering, is a landowner tied to the economic group in Santiago de los Caballeros, the second city of the country, and who was agriculture minister in Juan Bosch's government and vice presidential candidate on the Bosch ticket in 1966 and 1970.

The PRD has maintained close contacts with European social democrats through the party's secretary general, Jose Franciso Pena Gomez, who has frequently visited the United States to meet with Edward Kennedy. The vice presidential candidate on the Guzman ticket, Jacobo Majluta, is a lawyer and financier tied to the economic group in Santo Domingo and very closely linked to the present PRD president, Salvador Jorge Blanco, with whom he makes up the most conservative sector of that political organization.

It is opportune to recall the visits made to the Dominican Republic by outstanding leaders of the Socialist International, among them the Portuguese Mario Soares, who even campaigned for Guzman. The alarm produced in Washington because of the military intervention in the electoral process and the paralyzation of it caused the State Department to issue three documents. In them the North American government warns that alteration of the election result would have grave repercussions in relations between the two countries. The third document, signed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, reminded Balaguer of the pledge he made last year to North American President Jimmy Carter to respect the election results. The discredited OAS, ever willing to help imperialism pull its chestnuts out of the fire, sent three former presidents to the Dominican Republic to supervise the election process--Galo Plaza of Ecuador, Misael Pastrano Borrego of Colombia and Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro of Guatemala.

Carter's government wishes to improve its abused human rights policy, which is continually discredited by a good number of its associates such as Pinochet, Somoza, Stroessner and others. To that end, the Dominican Republic offers it a magnificent opportunity. Let us recall that it was precisely there where the North Americans brutally trampled on human rights with the invasion of their Marines in 1965. In the present situation, on learning that Balaguer and the military are not willing to abandon the government in compliance with the popular will expressed at the polls, Washington is trying to find a negotiated solution which will lead to reforms that would temper the present political crisis.

The country is affected by an economic crisis that has worsened with the decrease in the price of sugar, the shortage of energy supplies, the growing unemployment--estimated at at 20 percent officially--administrative corruption, the surrendering of natural resources to foreign enterprises, and internal repression. Under these conditions, scoffing at the popular will does not correspond to a policy that imperialism tries to reflect in defense of its interests in Latin America. For all the above reasons, it is necessary to follow the developments in the Dominican Republic closely over the next few days. The way in which the government crisis in that country is resolved will doubtlessly be a valuable experience for the liberation struggle of the peoples of this continent.

ENVOY IN MEXICO: CUBA WILL NOT SIGN TLALTELOLCO TREATY

PA2215102 Paris AFP in Spanish 1050 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 21 May (AFP)--Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Mauricio [as received] Lopez Muino ratified here today that Cuba will not sign the treaty on the proscription of nuclear arms in Latin America (also known as the Tlaltelolco treaty). He said that the Cuban stand to this effect remains unchanged because Cuba "does not agree with some points of the second protocol of this treaty." Lopez Muino added: "Cuba is not an atomic power, nor is it going to become one. We have no resources for making atomic bombs, but out of principle we cannot sign this treaty, which goes against Cuba's international policy." He explained that Cuba does not accept, among other things, that the treaty allows the United States to have atomic weapons not only in its own territory but also in various places of Latin America, "including Guantanamo, which is Cuban territory," he said. The ambassador, who was interviewed by the Mexican press, concluded by saying that the fact that the USSR has decided to sign the protocol does not mean that Cuba must also accept it.

BALAGUER ADDRESS OF 17 MAY PROMISES RESPECT FOR ELECTIONS

PA2012000Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Speech by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer made on 17 May in Santo Domingo--recorded]

[Text] As president of the republic and president of the Reformist Party [PR], I want to urge all my compatriots, and especially all the members of the party, to quietly await the decision of the Central Electoral Board on the results of the 16 May 1978 elections. I am conscious, as are all the members of the PR, of the fact that the process which culminated in the 16 May elections contains serious irregularities.

From detailed information available of a nongovernmental character, I can cite the fact that the registry division of the Central Electoral Board sent to the city of La Vega a list of 26,000 voters who were supposed to vote in that city but who were registered in Santiago. The same registry division of the Central Electoral Board made up two lists, one of which--the last one, made up a few days before the elections--was not delivered to the PR, which did not have available the information about the names of its members who were supposed to exercise the right to vote at the different election booths.

The same registry division of the Central Electoral Board permitted, due to carelessness or omission--the reasons are not known to me--the majority of the electoral boards to be composed of members from a single party, without adopting any measures to properly guarantee the rights of the (?other. party. Furthermore, the same registry division of the Central Electoral Board did not send, with appropriate promptness, to the different electoral bodies the board resolution on voters' exercising their right [to vote] at the polling booth closest to their homes, and not necessarily at the polling booth corresponding to their place of residence during previous elections.

To these serious irregularities, which I do not attribute to bad faith but to omissions, carelessness, and reasons which are really unknown to me, one must add the fact that the PR itself committed unforgivable errors, such as the designation of approximately 800 party delegates, including government employees and qualified party members, to act as party representatives at the different electoral booths. At the last minute, however, they excused themselves. Therefore, they were replaced by unqualified (?members), whose voice was barely heard in the presence of highly qualified persons, but who represented the opposition party. Now, our friends, our fellow members of the PR, are repeating the shouts of Jeremiah before the Wailing Wall, like the Moors of Granada who cried like women over what they were unable to defend as men.

However, regardless of whatever irregularities existed in the 16 May elections, the important thing for the country is that its results be accepted as proclaimed by the country's Central Electoral Board. What was under debate in the 16 May elections was not the fate of one party or one candidate, but rather the fate of a country. What does the fate of one party matter, or that of one man, compared to that of 5 million inhabitants? And what does the fate of one political group matter in the face of the need to uphold the constitution at any cost and prevent Dominican democracy from dying in our hands, in the hands of this generation?

No personal sacrifice is too great. What interests us, and should interest all of us is that our young democracy will not die, that the peace of the Dominican family is maintained, that our development is not interrupted and that the persons who will assume the responsibility of leading the Dominican future can [words indistinct].

Let us have a country whose name can be spoken with honor abroad, a country to which all of us are linked with pride.

The insulting (?charge) that the vote count was interrupted in the late night hours of 16 May by a national army lieutenant who was surprised by a rumor of a supposed coup d'etat has been used as a pretext by some powerful countries, by some friendly countries, to improperly interfere in the domestic affairs of the Dominican Republic. I very vigorously reject that interference because no one, no one or nothing can meddle in affairs which are the exclusive concern of our country, according to our own constitution and international law, because they are reserved for Dominican sovereignty.

It is deplorable that this interference is promoted by Dominicans who place their personal interests ahead of national ones. It is deplorable that the Socialist International--from which I receive several telegrams every day with messages which represent interference in Dominican domestic affairs--should be used, that other countries in our own America are used to threaten the interruption of supposed aid they are giving us or so that they will express concern over the manner in which the elections in the Dominican Republic are developing.

I have said--and maintained and demonstrated as such throughout the election campaign--that constitutionality would not die in my hands. I have said and demonstrated that, as long as I am president of the republic, there will be no coup d'etat here. The armed forces are the first to obey the dictates of the constitution and they will accept the decision of the Central Electoral Board, just as I will accept it, because they will place the supreme interest of the fatherland ahead of their own interests, because they would at no time act against the spirit or the letter of our constitution as the deliberative body that they are.

Tonight's appeal to all my compatriots has been made to stop the wave of rumors that have no basis in fact and have invaded the country from one end to the other in the last few hours, to stop those inopportune exhortations to conduct a strike, a political strike, to appeal against the possibility that the decision of the Central Electoral Board will not be respected. What is the basis for stating that the decision will not be respected? Are we who are leading the nation not men who are conscious of our duties, who place the supreme interest of the country which has been entrusted to us ahead of our own interests? Who can doubt, who can doubt that I could disregard the decision of an electoral body or that I would hold, even for 1 hour, an usurped presidency in this country?

No, I am and will be president as long as I have the backing of the country's constitution. I am and will be president as long as I feel that I have the support of the popular will, but I will not exercise and have never exercised that right against the express will of my fellow citizens.

Let there be an end to those communiques which only help to increase the political tension, to increase the anxiety of our people, to create the false image of an alleged coup d'etat, of alleged disruptions of the public order in a country in which there is more peace than in any other nation on the American continent.

Therefore, have faith compatriots, have faith in me. Have faith in the Dominican Armed Forces. Here we have a clean electoral process and we will respect the decision of the Central Electoral Board to the letter. Whoever the elected candidate may be, he will be respected; he will be placed in office in the usual manner.

Not only will he be properly respected according to the law, but if necessary he will be given all the cooperation he may require when it is a question of being useful, not to himself or to his party, but of being useful to the supreme interests of the country, to the supreme interests of all Dominicans. Thank you.

PRD Candidate on Speech

PA191721Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1707 GMT 19 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 19 May (EFE)--Jacobo Majluta, vice presidential candidate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), said today that he agrees with some of the statements made in a speech last night by President Joaquin Balaguer and added that this gives reason to hope that the government leader will respect the election results.

Commenting on Balaguer's speech, Majluta said: "It is to be hoped that the president will keep his word and that his party members will calmly accept the outcome of the elections as the chief of state asked them to do." The PRD candidate again said that his party won overwhelmingly in the Tuesday elections with 1.3 million votes, with over 80 percent of the polls counted. The Reformist Party obtained about 740,000 votes, he added.

On the other hand, the Central Electoral Board denied that its president, Manuel Joaquin Castillo, resigned as announced by a local radio station.

RENEWAL OF VOTE COUNT ANNOUNCED ON 22 MAY

PA221619Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1548 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 22 May (EFE)--The vote count was resumed at the Central Electoral Board at 1000 with the documents that have been sent in from the country's various municipal boards. The vote-counting process is taking place at the board's meeting room, where the committee of this body headed by Manuel Joaquin Castillo is reading the number of votes obtained by each party in the municipalities located in the interior of the country. Delegates from the various political parties and representatives of the national and international press are also present.

The process is slow and, according to Castillo, the figures being read are "provisional" until the results of all electoral tables are obtained and the board makes these results official. So far, 65 percent of the electoral documents from all over the country have reached the Central Electoral Board.

Castillo has explained that the Reformist Party's charge of "irregularities that the Electoral Board may have committed or the fraud announced in favor of the Dominican Revolutionary Party," which several official party spokesmen have been announcing, could only be filed at the municipal level, but not at the national level because this is the way it is established in the electoral law currently in effect.

PR Blamed for Delay

PA222342Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2218 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 22 May (AFP)--Jacobo Majluta, the opposition's PRD vice presidential candidate, today exonerated Chief of Police Maj Gen Neit Nivar Seijas and other military leaders of interfering in last Wednesday's vote count suspension.

Majluta declared that "political groups within the Reformist Party (PR) ranks responsible for Dr Joaquin Balaguer's defeat are to blame for the suspension."

Majluta said that "what many people in the country do not know is that the military was surrounded by PR politicians throughout the country." He declared that neither Nivar Seijas nor other military leaders can be blamed for the above-mentioned suspension.

GUZMAN DENIES HIS GOVERNMENT WILL BE SOCIALIST

PA222304Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 22 May (AFP)--PRD presidential candidate Antonio Guzman denied here today statements attributed abroad to the party's secretary general, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez. According to a written statement by Guzman, Pena Gomez had been quoted as saying the new PRD government would be socialist.

"The PRD government will under no circumstances be socialist. On the contrary, it will be democratic. It will affirm the nation's institutionalization process, respect public freedoms and will put into effect a number of measures being studied by the new administration," candidate Antonio Guzman declared.

He confirmed respect for freedom of the press, private property, human rights, and the right of every Dominican to progress within the framework of absolute freedom.

Referring to eventual relations with Cuba, he said: "I have already told the press that the new administration will observe the same attitude maintained by the government of Dr Joaquin Balaguer, a situation most unlikely to change in the near future."

He declared his "recognition of the sectors of national activity, represented by their business, professional, educational, labor and religious associations, which have voiced their concern over the possibility of not guaranteeing democracy and strengthening the nation's institutions through respect for the will of the majority of Dominicans as expressed at the polls on 16 May."

ATTORNEY GENERAL REPUDIATES 'INTERVENTION'

PA221501Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1446 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Text] The attorney general of the republic, on a leave of absence, said in Santiago today that he is surprised at the flagrant intervention by friendly nations in the country's domestic affairs. Dr Miguel Angel Luna Morales, who was in charge of the electoral campaign of the Reformist Party in Santiago, said he is surprised at the intervention of countries such as the United States and Venezuela in the affairs of the Dominican Republic. He said that this intervention should be repudiated by all Dominicans who are struggling for the sovereignty of the fatherland.

BISHOP COMPLAINS OF U.S. INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

PA221458Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1355 GMT 22 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 22 May (AFP)--Monsignor Reilly, bishop of the diocese of San Juan de la Maguana, last night rejected what he called U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic.

In a letter to the U.S. ambassador here, he specifically mentioned the statements made by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and President Jimmy Carter on Dominican internal affairs.

"Our incipient democracy was not helped in any way by that interference," the prelate said.

"Feelings strong enough to block a provisional military government or interfering statements by foreigners already existed here," he added.

Monsignor Reilly then criticized certain foreign correspondents whom he called "omniscient," since they have already "informed the world of the winner in the Dominican Republic elections."

He said that he had great respect for Antonio Guzman, presidential candidate for the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), and for President Joaquin Balaguer since "they are strong enough to control the impetuous elements in their political parties." He added that he was at their disposal "to uphold the democratic processes."

"If I have any prestige left among the military and the people from my previous struggles against the dictatorship, I am going to use it for the triumph of democracy," he noted.

EL CARIBE ALARMED BY U.S., VENEZUELAN INTERFERENCE

PA201550Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1434 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Editorial from 20 May issue of Santo Domingo newspaper EL CARIBE: "Mr Carter's Concern"--read by announcer]

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has threatened to suspend his country's support for the Dominican Republic if the vote count for the 16 May general elections is not carried out with what he describes as honesty.

Although we are not completely certain to what support Mr Carter is referring, we are profoundly moved by his interest in preserving the purity of the Dominican Republic's democratic institutions, even when this interest has been expressed in a most indelicate way and in open violation of the universally accepted principle of noninterference.

We are also moved by the fact that Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez should have discussed the Dominican elections with Gen Omar Torrijos, who, ever since he staged a coup d'etat against President Arnulfo Arias in 1968, has never been distinguished by respect for human rights or the principles of representative democracy.

In addition, we rejoice that Mr Perez should be better informed about the results of the elections than the Central Electoral Board and Dominican citizens.

Mr Carter's concern is even more moving if we consider that it necessarily distracts his attention from the serious domestic and foreign problems with which his government is afflicted. However, despite the fact that we find the attitude of Presidents Carter and Perez moving, EL CARIBE has serious reservations concerning the manner in which their governments have interfered in the domestic affairs of our country.

However, it is said that one should make the best of a bad situation. Therefore, we can only hope that the interest of such important leaders in the preservation of the democratic institutions of the Dominican Republic will remain unchanged and will not merely be a thing of the moment.

We hope that this attitude will be a permanent policy on the part of the United States as well as Venezuela and that, in the future, it will continue to be expressed with the same insistence and firmness as it is now.

It can also be hoped that this interest will be directed not only toward this country, but also toward all those on this continent in which free electoral processes are noticeably absent. Perhaps, in this manner, this small Caribbean island could boast of having two open and democratic partners.

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